

College Division Cross Country—race held in snow last year at Wheaton College.

## Wheaton Hosts 1st '70-71 NCAA Championship

Last November 15, 357 runners left the starting line for the 12th annual NCAA College Division Cross Country Championships at the Chicago Country Club in Wheaton, Ill.

"Last year we had 42 full teams and 84 different colleges competing," Harvey C. Chrouser director of athletics at Wheaton College (the host institution), said.

"We expect the field to be just as large this time."

Wheaton has hosted the meet since its inception in 1958. Since that time it has grown in number of entrants and caliber of competition. In 1965, 228 athletes competed for the College Division Cross Country Championship, the first time over 200 competitors entered.

The following year the field was at 305, and this season nearly 400 are expected to line up at the Country Club for the start of the 13th annual meet—the NCAA's first championship of the 1970-71 academic year.

This season, the team contenders will try to take the title away from Eastern Illinois, which has won the crown the last two years.

The Panthers placed four in the top 12 finishers at Wheaton a year ago and convincingly took the championship with 84 points. However, the top three of those four runners left via graduation.

Eastern Michigan was second

with 146 points, and has everyone returning this year.

### Unique Course

The race is run in a cloverleaf pattern. It was laid out by Gil Dodds, former indoor mile world record holder and track and cross country coach at Wheaton for 13 years.

"This course is a great place to watch a meet," Chrouser said. "You can stand in the middle of the cloverleaf and see the competitors run mile after mile."

"You couldn't ask for a more beautiful place to run the meet, either. It's an ideal setting."

### Computer Scoring

Chrouser and the other members of the College Division Cross Country Committee have taken another step this season to improve the meet for spectators, athletes and coaches.

"The meet will be scored by computer. Each runner will have a number on his jersey. When he finishes it will be fed into a computer."

"Twelve seconds after the last runner crosses the finish line, the results of the meet will be ready."

## FAA Outlines Airline Charter Regulations

Regulations pertinent to air charter travel service have been outlined by the Federal Aviation Administration to the NCAA and its membership in the wake of the Wichita State plane crash October 2 which sent 30 people to their deaths.

A current investigation of the air charter industry and these procedures has been launched by Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe, even as the FAA continues to ground more planes following the disaster.

### FAA Procedures

Procedures and regulations outlined by the FAA for NCAA members to check include:

- An aircraft must have an airworthiness certificate posted in its cockpit, along with a copy of the plane's maintenance record. The certificate is valid only as long as

the craft meets the specifications required for the particular type of airplane.

- The owner and/or operator is responsible for properly maintaining the aircraft.

- FAA inspectors regularly check the scheduled commercial airlines, but do not check charter services as regularly. They give three types of certificates to charters.

A Point 121 operator's certificate authorizes a company to fly planes as large as those flown by scheduled airliners, but which are inspected less frequently.

A Point 135 operator is certified for air taxi service. Spot checks are conducted, but less frequently for these operators than for a Point 121 certificate holder. He flies a smaller plane, unless the FAA grants special permission.

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# NEWS

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## Special NCAA Financial Aid Committee Issues Report

(Editor's note: The Special NCAA Committee on Financial Aid has been studying all facets of current legislation and general intercollegiate athletic practices in the context of growing financial pressures on intercollegiate programs. In a two-part series, the NEWS will print the Committee's preliminary report and its tentative recommendations and proposals, which—subject to revision—will be presented for discussion at the 65th Annual Convention roundtable in January. In this issue, the philosophies involved and specific limitations are discussed. The need formula the Committee has composed and a recommended common acceptance date will be covered in the next issue.)

### The Problem

Intercollegiate athletics is facing a severe challenge. Unless it satisfactorily meets the challenge, its future growth and expansion are in jeopardy.

The problem originates in the general financial pinch that is being felt by virtually every institution of higher learning in the United States. All around us are cries of finan-

### Members of the NCAA Financial Aid Committee

William J. Flynn, chairman ..... Boston College  
John F. Bateman ..... Rutgers  
Jack Friel ..... Big Sky Conference  
Seaver Peters ..... Dartmouth  
H. Boyd McWhorter ..... Georgia  
William R. Reed ..... Big Ten Conference  
John W. Sawyer ..... Wake Forest  
Edgar A. Sherman ..... Muskingum  
Rixford K. Snyder ..... Stanford  
Willis M. Tate ..... Southern Methodist

cial distress. They come from institutions that are large and small, old and new, public and private.

For years it has been apparent that closer attention should be given to the expenditures of intercollegiate athletic programs. On the one hand the public has manifested a continually increasing interest in college athletics as evidenced by larger audiences at our games and meets and increasing numbers watching live telecasts or listening to radio broadcasts of college sports events. On the other hand, colleges have found it increasingly difficult to maintain a balance between athletic income and expenditures. Outgo has risen steadily and generally more rapidly increasing than income.

A number of athletic departments find themselves operating at a deficit and requiring assistance from institutional funds or from gifts from alumni and friends. The existence of this situation is bad enough; however, more alarming is the fact that existing deficits have become larger and the number of institutions facing deficits continues to increase.

It takes very little argumentation to demonstrate that this situation cannot long continue. A well-known public university recently announced that because of its financial difficulties it was terminating one of its important departments in the field of international politics and was reducing the season of its annual Shakespeare Festival. At the same time, it was raising tuition by 10 to 25 per cent. Another institution (private) has recently purchased a harness-race track, undertaken the operation of a resort hotel and is investing its funds in low and moderate income housing, all in an effort to derive revenue to offset the downward financial trend.

It is inevitable that under these circumstances, the eyes of those who are charged with responsibility for maintaining institutional financial integrity will turn to the intercollegiate athletic program as one of the places in

which substantial adjustments can be made to bring the situation into financial balance.

It behooves all of us who believe intercollegiate athletics is a valuable part of the higher educational program in the United States to focus our attention with all the intensity we can command on the question of improving the financial situation of athletics at our institutions. It is only through such efforts that we can avoid the hazard of crippling curtailment of the athletic program.

It is to this problem that a special committee has addressed itself for the past several months.

### Elements of the Problem

We cannot here attempt to set forth the details of the multi-faceted financial problem. In May, the NCAA published an exhaustive study which develops the facts in considerable detail and which affords some basis for general conclusions. A careful review of that study is strongly recommended. It is entitled "An Analysis of Revenues, Expenses and Management Accounting Practices of Intercollegiate Athletic Programs."

(Eds. Note: A complete copy of the report was mailed to all participating institutions last June; a summary was printed in the July, 1970, issue of the NEWS; and a condensation of the full report will be mailed to all members this month.)

The Committee's approach to the problem involves a number of general hypotheses.

We cannot count on any substantial increase in athletic income in the foreseeable future either from institutional funds, gifts or ticket revenue. Every institution has a set of priorities reflecting pressing demands, with intercollegiate athletics well down the list. Gifts by alumni and friends are not increasing in any marked degree and many diminish for a variety of reasons.

The public is not likely to absorb any substantial increase in ticket prices except perhaps in a few unusual situations. It is possible that television income may increase somewhat, but its benefits are limited. The general economic climate of the country is not favorable to efforts to improve the income side of our financial picture.

On the expenditure side, there are substantial elements over which admittedly we have no control. Wages and salaries at most institutions are set by general institutional policies to which the athletic department must conform. There is no way that collective action through the NCAA could properly furnish assistance in that area.

Prices of goods and services we consume are equally beyond control. We may bargain or take bids, but in the end we must go into the market place as other purchasers do and face its facts; for some time the outstanding fact has been a continually rising price level. Again the NCAA structure offers no possibility of assistance to its members through group action.

Some athletic expenditures are within our control. As to them, a number of options present themselves. The least desirable would seem to be cutting back the entire program by reduction of the number of contests, the number of participants, the number of trips and, in general, undertaking all around retrenchment. For numerous reasons this seems to be one of the last options we ought to elect.

Another option is to reduce segments of the program by eliminating or curtailing some sports while retaining others. Unhappily this has gone on in some member institutions and is still going on. The sports that usually suffer are the so-called "minor sports" which characteristically do not produce much revenue. There are reasons both practical and philosophical why this alternative ought to be avoided if any other feasible one is available.

There is another option available which is

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# A Personal Viewpoint . . . . .SIGNS OF THE TIMES

A NATION'S GREATNESS LIES IN ITS POSSIBILITY OF ACHIEVEMENT IN THE PRESENT, AND NOTHING HELPS IT MORE THAN THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF ACHIEVEMENT IN THE PAST. So said Theodore Roosevelt, the 26th president of the United States who, shortly after the turn of the century, was instrumental in the founding of the National Collegiate Association.

## 1.6 vs. 0.0

After five years of notable contribution to academic respectability for intercollegiate athletics, NCAA Bylaw 4-6-(b) is under attack as an anachronism. The proposal in January will be to kill it. The reason? Well, it is argued that the 1.600 legislation no longer is relevant in light of today's social conditions and compensating disadvantaged programs.

A gentle reminder, please. Open door admissions are not new. Through the years, many colleges followed those procedures in order to fill classrooms or because of state laws. Some selective admission institutions historically have decried such policies, particularly when they have led to great athletic teams for others.

As for "disadvantaged" programs, intercollegiate athletics performed constructive educational service in that needed area long before today's "modern" educators made it the "in" thing. Athletics has tested most of the current theories of backdoor admissions, tutors, special courses, friendly professors and modified quantitative-qualitative requirements. This led, you may recall, to the charges of academic chicanery and exploitation. The 1.600 rule was adopted as the valid answer to such criticisms.

Those who would abandon the legislation should pause to examine what will take place without this academic restraint, particularly in today's climate when "open door" admissions and special financial aid programs are promoted instead of condemned by responsible educators. Ah, to be an athletic recruiter!

Keep in mind. B4-6-(b) does not even predict the normal graduation level (2.0). It does prophesy, however, that the candidate has a fair chance to earn a degree—and we should never forsake that basic principle.

## Fad or Trend?

Historically, the best training ground for a college athletic directorship has been a successful football coaching

career. Basketball coaches felt their sport had arrived when they began to pick up some director posts after World War II.

But really . . . track coaches? The world's oldest sport continues to place capable alumni in important positions. To name a few — Jim Kehoe at Maryland; Don Canham, Michigan; Dubby Holt, Idaho State; Eddie Hurt, Morgan State; Bob Karnes, Drake; and Jesse Hill, Southern California.

It would be fascinating to have Fielding Yost's reaction if he knew that a 6-foot, 6-inch high jumper is managing things at the Wolverines' 101,000-capacity football stadium.

## Good or Bad?

The International Association of University Presidents surveyed its members as to a president's "most frustrating problem." Answers came from 391 college and university presidents, split almost evenly between public and private institutions.

## Bad or Worse

Jack Scott, a former instructor at the University of California, Berkeley, has organized (in his own home) the Institute for the Study of Sport and Society. This organization also apparently is identified as the Woodstock Athletic Association. The San Francisco EXAMINER reports that among those committed to serve on the "board" are Harry Edwards, a current Berkeley faculty member, and Dave Meggyesy, a pro protester.

The creed of the Woodstock A.A. leadership undoubtedly is QUIT and its advice to athletes—"don't compete."

## Hardship

One of the techniques employed by new professional sports leagues to force a merger with the established corporation is to sign college talent prematurely. The American Football League did when it went to war with the National Football League and, observing how that turned out, the American Basketball Association decided to practice the same technique on the National Basketball Association.

The latest foray was by the ABA's Denver Rockets. Sophomore Ralph Simpson of Michigan State was the tar-

get. The publicized reason? Ralph Simpson was in financial need.

It is difficult indeed to accept professional sports' professed humanitarianism off of their course record. Once a merger is realized, the owners hasten to put in a one-time, exclusive draft system coupled with a reserve clause.

Professional football has it. Baseball, deciding that it must be legal, went for the program. Want to bet on what will happen when the NBA-ABA merge?

Come to think of it, why is Buffalo the only place one of California's most illustrious sports heroes can play professional football?

## Will Durant

In "The Lessons of History," Will Durant states:

"Intellect . . . is a vital force in history, but it also can be a dissolvent and destructive power. Out of every hundred new ideas ninety-nine or more will probably be inferior to the traditional responses which they propose to displace. No one man — however brilliant or well informed—can come in one lifetime to such fullness of understanding as to safely judge and dismiss the customs or institutions of his society, for these are the wisdom of generations after centuries of experiment in the laboratory of history."

Some of the pseudo-socialists of today might do well to reflect upon Mr. Durant's wisdom.

More than occasionally intercollegiate athletics' recent campus difficulties have been stimulated by newly-minted "experts" from the humanities faculties. It is unfortunate indeed that the product and value of their teachings in their fields cannot be judged each week just as the results of the coach's teachings are judged weekly on an exacting won-loss scale to be seen by all—faculty, students, alumni, the media and the public at large.

*Harold Byers*

P.S. A prominent university on the Eastern seaboard reports that since it has been using SAT for prediction purposes (for all freshmen), the frosh flunkout rate has been cut approximately 20% to a current 3.4%. Test scores and prediction formulae aren't "relevant" anymore?

## Many Join to Help Wichita State After Crash; NCAA Gives \$5,000

A \$5,000 contribution by the National Collegiate Athletic Association to the Wichita Fund, to help generate financial assistance for Wichita State University, has been announced by NCAA President Harry M. Cross.

Assistance also will go to the families of the players who were aboard the team plane which crashed October 2 with the loss of 30 lives.

The Wichita Fund has been founded by friends of college football and WSU students and alumni to meet the expenses which have resulted directly from the crash and which are not covered by insurance.

Included are the cost of replacing the football equipment which was destroyed, the expenses incurred by the families of the players who were aboard the ill-fated plane and the loss of revenue from two cancelled games.

President Cross indicated the NCAA contribution was intended to get the Fund established quickly and to provide it with a solid nucleus.

All those interested in helping the families of the dead and injured players and in helping the Kansas university retain its football program are urged to send contributions to:

Wichita Fund  
Wichita, Kansas

Nationally, planning for the Wichita Fund began as soon as the shock of the crash subsided. Among the leaders in its founding are directors of athletics and conference commissioners across the nation, as all of college athletics

and higher education move to alleviate the problems at WSU.

Contributions, which are tax deductible, are being deposited in and audited by the Fourth National Bank of Wichita. The Fund is being administered by the WSU Board of Trustees.

The Cotton Bowl Association, in announcing public sale of tickets for the 1971 Cotton Bowl Classic, made a contribution October 15 and is inviting its patrons to do so, too.

Joe Shoskid, a Missouri Valley Conference football official, has written a letter urging all conference officials to donate one game's fee to the fund in memory of Mrs. DeWitt T. Weaver, the wife of the Conference Commissioner. She died the night before the plane crash.

Other participating organizations include the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics, the National Football Coaches Association, the Collegiate Commissioners Association, the Football Writers of America, the College Sports Information Directors of America, the National Football Foundation Hall of Fame and Oregon State University.

Colorado State University Athletic Director Perry C. Moore has been instrumental in the fund drive. He arrived at the scene of the accident soon after the crash and has been helping WSU ever since.

The surviving Wichita State players voted October 11 to complete the remainder of the Shockers' season, but financial problems remain for the WSU athletic program.

## CCA Group Adopts Cage Resolution

A resolution designed to eliminate confusion which might result from using varied interpretations and conflicting rules in amateur basketball was adopted September 27 by the Basketball Supervisors of the Collegiate Commissioners Association.

The supervisors have recognized only one set of rules to govern "all" amateur basketball play in the United States and Canada. The NCAA's rules conform to their standards.

The Resolution indicated the concern of the Supervisors "that more than one interpretation of rules will only weaken the great game and add to the confusion of all" concerning the rules.

They recommended "that all basketball officials affiliated with any of the conferences of the CCA be urged to officiate only in those games which are played under the rules as published by the National Basketball Rules Committee of the United States and Canada for the year 1970-71."

Beginning with the 1971-72 season, the Supervisors resolved, it should be mandatory for all officials affiliated with any of the conferences of the CCA to officiate only those games that abide by the aforementioned rules.

## Columnary Craft Rex, The King

By Don White

Evansville, Ind., Courier

Listen to what Ohio State's athletic counselor Jimmy Jones says about the Buckeyes' All-America quarterback candidate, Rex Kern.

"He's a fine boy . . . Any young man who can read all of the raves which have been written about him and not be slightly stuck on himself has to be out of this world . . . and that's Rex Kern.

"Like the day he was elected our offense captain for the 1970 season . . . he won it by an overwhelming margin, but he was not overcome by the vote.

"The first thing he said when he got up there to receive the congratulations of his coach, Woody Hayes, was 'Is it all right to overrule Coach Hayes?' Here was a kid who had waved off Woody's substitutes when he thought he was right, asking to break precedent.

"I've been thinking this over," Rex said, "and I've decided that I'll be too busy with the quarterback duties and I'd like to pick a co-captain . . . it would be best for the team." Woody's never had offense co-captains, but what could he do when Kern's choice, Jan White, was given a standing ovation?

"It's typical of the way he lives and thinks.

"He's the sort of kid who can be extremely active, a lay leader, as a matter of fact, in the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and not hide it. This is not normal, you know . . . it's not the normal thing for a football player to be proud of and most of them might hide it. Rex Kern doesn't hide it and, as a result, he has gained a tremendous amount of respect from his teammates for his Christian attitude.

"I'm simply amazed at the kind of impact Rex Kern has had on our team with his selfless way of living and playing the game of football. Yet, he's a regular guy . . . he can be just as ornery as the next kid."

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# Foreign Cage Tours: Institutions Should Apply to NCAA Office

Institutions interested in hosting foreign basketball teams or participating in an out-of-season basketball tour should contact the NCAA office in Kansas City, according to Assistant Executive Director Charles M. Neinas.

NCAA Council approval is required for all out-of-season competition. Once the Council has granted permission, the Association will seek Basketball Federation (BFUSA) sanction and approval from the International Basketball Board.

Institutions engaging in out-of-season basketball tours must:

—limit practice to 10 days prior to the tour;

—schedule not more than 20 games, unless additional competition is approved in advance by the Council;

—apply for Council approval for an out-of-season tour not more than once every four years.

Institutions playing in a foreign country during the regular playing season must compute such contests within the 26-game limit.

However, NCAA members may entertain a foreign team per By-law 8-1-(d) or a Basketball Federation club team one time and not have that game count towards the 26-game limit.

NCAA approval is not required for regular season competition against foreign teams. However, it must be sanctioned by the Basketball Federation, Executive Di-

## Pacific Area CD Soccer Selection Committee Set

John E. Caine, Cal State Fullerton athletic director, will serve as chairman of the Pacific Coast College Division Regional Soccer Championship Selection Committee.

Other members of the Committee are: F. A. Lindeburg, athletic director at U Cal, Riverside; Paul Rundell, San Francisco State College athletic director; Ed C. Keswick, athletic director at Chapman College, Orange, Calif.; and Rex Grossart, Chico State College athletic director.

The Pacific Coast Regional contest will be held at California State College Fullerton, November 27-28.

# Captains' Council: Student Athletes Formulate Policies

A Captains' Council—a group of student athletic captains at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio—has been operating for two years in an effort to have athletes themselves formulate policies for the athletic department.

The captains, representative of 11 varsity sports at Case Western, have served as an advisory board to Athletic Director Edward W. Lewis, and have planned the merger of the athletic programs of two former universities.

"Our campus started growing," Lewis said, "and it was getting tough for me to communicate with all of our students. I wanted an input from them, so we formed the Captains' Council."

"It has really turned out quite well. The athletes have become more aware of my problems and I have become more aware of theirs."

### University Merger

The Captains' Council was formed at Case Western following the merger of two Cleveland universities in 1967.

In 1982, Western Reserve University transferred its campus from Hudson, Ohio, to Cleveland, and it existed until 1967 right next door to another Cleveland institution, Case Institute of Technology.

July 1, 1967, the two institutions formed a federation, when finances became strained, but did not merge athletically.

Although known as Case West-

ern Reserve University, the two old colleges still put teams on the field in the form of the brown-and-white-clad Case Tech Roughriders and the red-and-white Western Reserve Redcats, which during the 1967-68 school year became known as Adelbert College (one of Case Western's undergraduate schools) to prevent confusion with the academic institution. The next season, however, it did return as Western Reserve University.

When the two institutions formed the federation in 1967, many thought they should merge athletically, too.

"We decided to let the students decide that," Lewis said. "We decided to form the Council."

"I actually formed it while I was head football coach in 1968, my last season. I was athletic director, too, and I wanted a chance to hear from the youngsters in the other sports."

In 1969, Lewis' first year as full-time athletic director, the Council had a great deal to do with the merger of the colleges' fencing teams. Six months later, the Council overwhelmingly voted to merge the two football teams.

"We got together our Council, and invited the captains of the Case teams," Lewis said. "The merged teams became known as the Spartans, and adopted the colors of blue and grey."

### Council Instrumental

Since then, the Council has been instrumental in forming a

merged wrestling team, and Lewis says other sports are soon to follow.

"The Council also has decided on a new awards system. It might not sound that important, but it was to us. It decided on an award which would be different colors—depending on who you played for, Case Tech, Western Reserve, or a merged team—but the design would be the same."

Presently, eight other sports at Case Western Reserve University are still played under the auspices of Western Reserve University and Case Tech, like they have been for so many years previously.

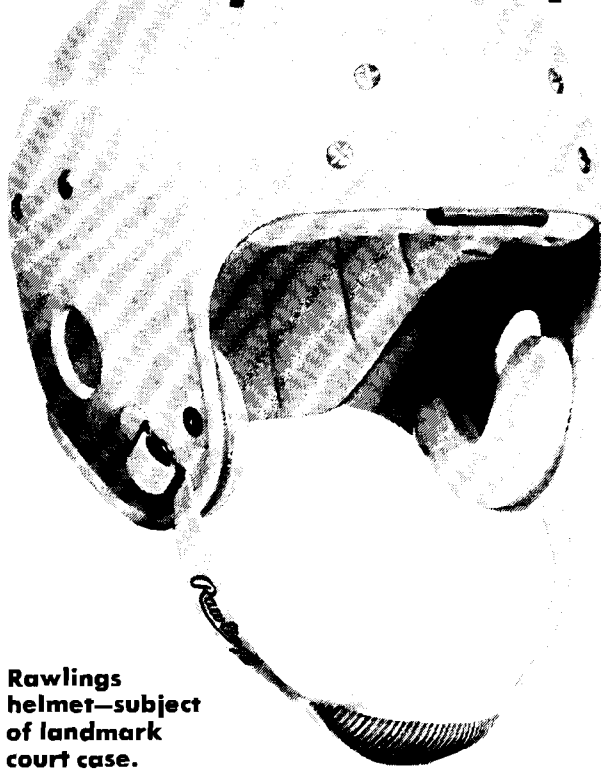
Entering year No. 3 of the Captains' Council, Lewis says the group has been very well received by both athletes and the rest of the campus. It meets once a month and more often if necessary.

"It's an attempt to have students run their own show—to have them formulate policies and directions," Case Western Sports Information Director Arthur Rosenberg said.

"We are trying to get student-athletes concerned with various problems," Rosenberg said. "We urged them to become active in campus politics, and not to be isolated within the athletic department."

"Many of the captains have told me that the program is tremendous. One of them, Frank McCurdy, told me, 'after all, coach, isn't part of our education to see what's on the other side of the fence?'"

# Victory, But Equipment Improvement Still Sought



Rawlings helmet—subject of landmark court case.

A Superior Court jury at Sacramento, Calif., early in June unanimously cleared the Rawlings Sporting Goods Company of any responsibility for a football injury which left a California high school player a quadriplegic.

Thus, the verdict apparently tempered a threat to the continuation of high school and college football and possibly other sports where the chance of injury exists for youthful competitors. Yet this one victory does not in any way exempt the athletic community from responsibility to increase the effectiveness of athletic safety equipment. Rather, such cases make improvements in this area more urgent than ever.

The jury, in culminating an 89-day hearing, ruled the Rawlings helmet the player wore was not defective and the crippling injury he suffered resulted from a violent twisting of the head when he was tackled rather than from any inadequacy of the helmet.

In addition to Rawlings, the defendants in the \$2,000,000 damage suit, filed on behalf of Ernest Pelton of Elverta, Calif., included the store which sold the helmet and the school district in which the game was played.

"Football was on trial at Sacramento," William (Monk) Abbott, president of Rawlings, said. "If the complainants had won, it would have placed the entire game in jeopardy."

David Rust of the law firm of Rust, Hoffman &

Mills, Rawlings' counsel in the case, said, "We had to prove that the helmet had nothing to do with this injury; that it was a rotational injury, and the only way to protect against this is to encapsulate the person—but then he couldn't play football."

"As long as man's head is free to turn there is no way to prevent blood clots (subdural hematoma), which are the major cause of death in head injuries."

"If we had lost this case, no school district would have been able to get insurance on its players, and there would have been no football."

"We went into this case to prove that we—the sporting goods industry—do care about safety on our playing fields. . . . No other industry has had a closer relationship with its users than ours. At Sacramento, 12 men and women said we were right."

### Vindication Incomplete

Vindication proved expensive for Rawlings—\$500,000 in legal fees and other expenses. And the arguments continue—the liability for hundreds of other injuries has not been removed yet.

Football players in the United States annually suffer an undetermined number of brain concussions during play. "Each year, head injuries kill about 15 players. Approximately one player in every six suffers a concussion," stated the final report of the National Commission on Product Safety, which was appointed by President Nixon.

"Of 24 football deaths in 1967, 21 were attributed to head and neck injuries. In 1966, head and neck injuries were responsible for more than 95 per cent of all football deaths," David Arnold of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations was quoted as saying in the Commission's report.

### Who Is To Blame?

Despite these statistics, no industrywide standard has been developed for protective athletic headgear, although in 1969 a United States of America Standards Institute committee met to review a first draft of a proposed standard.

No state has prescribed standards for protective headgear for athletes, although some states require vehicular protective headgear under given conditions.

Dr. Donald F. Dohn, a neurosurgeon, speaking recently at the Cleveland Clinic Sports Medicine Symposium, stressed the primary objective of preventing injuries through conditioning, teaching proper fundamentals of play, and use of good protective equipment.

He indicated that rules changes might be called for. "Conditioning includes both preseason and inseason work and exercises to strengthen the neck. 'Heads-up' football should be taught, and spearing and low tackling outlawed," he said.

Dr. Donald Cooper, chairman of the NCAA Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports Committee, recently echoed Dr. Dohn's sentiments concerning the danger of "spearing" or "putting the helmet on the numbers" in a statement in the last issue of the NEWS.

"The helmets should be well fitted, since herein lies one of the frequent sources of protective error," Dr. Cooper said. "Unless the suspension apparatus is well adjusted to fit properly, the impact-absorbing properties of the helmet are lost," he added.

A study of head and neck injuries among California high school football players during one season, conducted by Dr. Richard Alley, further incriminated "spearing" and inadequately or improperly fitted headgear as factors in injury.

### NOCSAE Created

Recognizing the legal danger that still exists for the future of the game of football—and for several other sports—the NCAA recently joined with the Athletic Goods Manufacturers Association, the National Junior College Athletic Association, the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations and the American College Health Association in forming the National Operating Committee for Standards in Athletic Equipment.

James H. Wilkinson of the NCAA staff, secretary of the new NOCSAE Committee, explained the Committee was organized "to try to establish minimum standards for various forms of athletic equipment."

The first action of the NOCSAE Committee is expected to come in the area of equipment designed to protect the head and neck. A minimum of \$100,000 is now being raised by the Committee to be used in funding research projects.

"The first grant will be awarded in the near future," Wilkinson said.

"Considerable research already has been done in this area," he added, "but it is not as definitive as NOCSAE wants and there are several key questions still unanswered. The projected research is designed to attempt to answer these questions."

"A very grave danger to intercollegiate—and all other—athletics does exist concerning protective headgear and, while negligence per se does not exist, all organizations concerned are anxious to increase safety and to resolve the legal problems quickly—but not so hastily that they will make errors which will be difficult to correct or justify later," Wilkinson summarized.

"The trouble with setting a minimum standard for athletic equipment seems to be the fear that once the minimum criteria are met no one will exert effort to strive for a maximum goal."

"Further, the area of the head and neck is one in which many members of the medical profession stress a need to increase their knowledge. Because of the lack of medical knowledge, more than anything else, the NOCSAE Committee members feel any standard is three to five years away."

"We are not going to jump into this area without being fully prepared to support our decisions with very good, thoroughly researched arguments," Wilkinson said.



# The Year of the Quarterback...

One of the greatest aerial circuses in college football's "Year of the Quarterback" was scheduled for Des Moines, Iowa, October 31.

The quarterbacks were not a Plunkett, Kern, Manning or Theisman.

Instead, it was Abilene Christian College's Jim Lindsey vs. Drake's Mike Grejbowski, two of the best to ever play College Division football—the same division which has produced in the past Louisiana Tech's Terry Bradshaw, Waynesburg's (Pa.) Harry Theofiledes and San Diego State's Don Horn.

Lindsey is currently establishing himself as the greatest quarterback—statistically—to ever play college football—in either division. He already holds the NCAA record for forward passing yardage, and before he is through this season, should also hold the marks for total offense, total plays, passes attempted, and passes completed.

At 5-11, 185, he led the nation in passing as a sophomore, was second in both passing and total offense last year, and this season is fourth in total offense and third in passing.

## Best in Texas

"He's the best quarterback in Texas," UTexas at Arlington Coach Burley Bear-den said. "In fact, I honestly believe Jim is one of the best college passers I've ever seen. He has a quick release and uncanny accuracy."

"I think his greatest attribute is his confidence," Sports Information Director James Norman said. "He's the Bobby Layne type—never beaten. Time just runs out on him."

Five out of ten times a year ago Lindsey brought the Wildcats from behind to win, leading them to an 8-2 record.

Before this season, he said: "I'm really excited about it. If I play my best and stay healthy, I think we will go undefeated this year. And, if that happens the rest will take care of itself. I think it will be my best season ever."

The Wildcats did drop their opening game to strong Howard Payne, but since that time have reeled off five straight wins, making them a strong candidate for the Pecan Bowl, which features two college division teams which battle annually for the Midwest CD championship.

The other half of the Des Moines aerial

## Midwest Championship

### Pecan Bowl

December 12, Arlington, Texas

circus is Grejbowski, only a junior, who is faring well in the national statistical warfare. He is third in total offense and second in passing in College Division statistics, and at mid-season had thrown for 13 touchdowns and completed 22.4 passes a game.

If averages hold true, Grejbowski and Lindsey will have put the ball in the air 90 times.

"I billed it as a bring your lunch to the game affair," Drake Sports Information Director Dick Dietl said. "I told everyone that there will be so many passes thrown, that it'll take seven hours to play the game."



Jim Lindsey and Mike Grejbowski — showdown in Des Moines.

## Rest of the Midwest

Abilene Christian and Drake aren't the sole holders of quarterbacking talent in the Midwest.

Augustana, a Lutheran College in Rock Island, Ill., only has 1,845 students, but one of them is Kenny Anderson, who currently is second in the nation in total offense.

"We play Augustana this week," Wheaton (Illinois) Athletic Director Harvey C. Chrouser said recently, "and it's Wheaton vs. Anderson. He can do everything."

A senior at Augustana, four seasons ago Anderson came to the College on a basketball scholarship.

Anderson penned a note, now a famous Augustana letter, when he arrived to then head football coach and athletic director Ralph Starenko, asking if he might go out for football, too.

Starenko gave the O.K., and two years later Anderson led the nation in pass completion percentage, and now is the best statistically in the country.

Others have performed superbly in the Midwest.

## Three in Missouri

Missouri has three—Central Missouri's Steve Eckinger, Missouri at Rolla's Pat Godwin, and Northeast's Don Cummings.

Eckinger has led Central to an undefeated record after six games, and compiled 1,593 total offense yards in 1969, one of the top figures in the country. Cummings was also one of the country's top performers last season, gaining 1,613 yards total offense.

Godwin has led Missouri at Rolla to an undefeated mark, and after four games



was tenth in the nation in total offense.

Minnesota has a top-notch quarterback in Mankato State's John Marx. Marx threw 12 touchdown passes in his first five games.

"He's an excellent field general," J. R. Otto, now athletic director at Mankato State and former football coach, said of Marx. "We run everything—the I, the veer option, split formations—and he runs them very well."

Larry Pfaff of Kalamazoo was seventh early in the season in total offense statistics while Western Illinois' Bob Majka is again leading a successful Leatherneck attack, after passing for 20 touchdowns and completing 123 of 244 passes last season.

## The West

Lindsey and Grejbowski had their quarterback show, but the West will have one, too.

On November 7, the nation's leader in passing this season and last, and the best that the Big Sky Conference has to offer, will meet in Pocatello, Idaho.

## Von Duhl Tops

Portland State's Tim Von Duhl puts the ball in the air more than 40 times a game, and currently leads the country in both passing and total offense. He has led Portland State to a 5-1 record and a shot at the West Coast championship—the Camellia Bowl.

He entered Portland State as a junior, and went on to lead the country in completions (241), total offense (2,736), touchdown passes (26), and passing completion percentage (.555). This season he is fourth in total offense, averaging 255.5 yards a game. He also has thrown 38 touchdown

passes in a brilliant career, and would have a chance to break Ottawa's Ed Buzzell's NCAA touchdown pass record of 72 if he had another season.

Last year Dunne led the Idaho State Bengals to 35.6 points a game. Although he played in only five contests a season ago, he still ranked among the top 25 in the country in total offense (1,789 yards), more than anyone has ever gained during that length of time.

At 6-2, 205, Dunne divides his time equally between running and passing, and currently is eighth in the country in total offense.

If he hadn't received a knee injury after three games, the best of them all could have been Santa Clara's Dan Pastorini. At 6-2, 218, he completed .591 per cent of his passes before he was hurt.

"He is one of the finest dropback passers in the nation," Head Coach Pat Malley commented.

California has two other fine quarterbacks.

Sacramento State's Mike Lippi was 10th in the country in passing this season after three games, completing 48 of 85 for a .565 mark.

Meanwhile, Dan Milan of Cal Poly San Luis Obispo is guiding one of the top offensive shows in the country. Gaining 168.8 yards a game himself, Milan guided the Mustangs to their first four victories in a big way—40-7, 41-20, 62-6 and 35-0, before they lost their fifth to strong Fresno State, 23-17.

Statistically, the Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference can rank along side of anybody at the quarterback position.

Dennis Ulrich of Colorado School of Mines is sixth in the nation in total offense. Bob Janesko of Emporia State (Kansas) has currently rushed and passed for 187.8 yards a game and completed 71 passes. He was 17th in total offense last year with 1,855 yards in 208 tries. Colorado Western's Mike Busby has completed 12.5 passes a contest, while Northern Colorado's George Kaplan has led the former Colorado State

## West Championship

### Camellia Bowl

December 12, Sacramento, Calif.

## College Division II

### West Championship

### Amos Alonzo Stagg Bowl

Date and Site to be determined

College team to an undefeated record in conference play.

And Northern Colorado has faced its share of top quarterbacks. It opened with Ulrich of Colorado Mines, met Lindsey of Abilene Christian October 3, and October 24 played Janesko of Emporia State.

Up until mid-season, North Dakota State had not lost a football game since 1968, winning or tying its last 27 games. Leading the Bison attack for the last 17 of those



Jerry Dunne (left), Steve Scruggs and Doug Toan, have performed well in their respective areas of the country. Idaho State's Dunne is 11th in the country in total offense statistics. After three games Scruggs had completed



63 per cent of his passes at Florida A&M, while Toan directed Randolph-Macon to the Knute Rockne Bowl championship in Atlantic City, N. J., last season.

# ...College Division Style

contests is Mike Bentson, of whom Coach Ron Erquardt says:

"He is one of the finest young quarterbacks to be on our campus." This year he is averaging 176.3 yards a game total offense—one of the top figures in the country.

## The Mideast

If you were to look for the U.S. collegiate football team which produced the best record during the 1960's, it wouldn't be an Alabama, a Texas, or Southern Cal.

Instead, Wittenberg University of Springfield, Ohio, holds that honor, with a 78-9-1 mark for the 1960's.

And last April, President Richard M. Nixon recognized the Tigers in a letter—

### Mideast Championship Grantland Rice Bowl

December 12, Baton Rouge, La.

which congratulated Coach Dave Maurer and the members of the 1969 Wittenberg football team who helped produce the best win-loss record for the decade.

Former Coach Bill Edwards started that string, with Maurer taking over a year ago. And Maurer's quarterback had a lot to do with the Tigers winning ten games, including a 27-21 victory over William Jewell (Mo.) in the Amos Alonzo Stagg Bowl last year.

He was Rocky Alt, dubbed the "Man With The Golden Arm," who in three previous seasons completed 233 of 461 passes, for 3,264 yards and 35 touchdowns.

Although he doesn't have the impressive statistics of many of the nation's other quarterbacks this season, the 6-2, 180-pound Alt has been instrumental in Wittenberg's success for four seasons.

"As he goes, the team goes," Edwards said. "He's an excellent leader and one of the top quarterbacks in the state of Ohio."

Although only attempting 38 passes in his first four games, Alt completed 23 of them for a nifty 60.5 percentage.

#### Top Percentages

Other Mideast Quarterbacks have had top completion percentages to open the season, and the best belongs to Florida A&M's Steve Scruggs (63 percent).

The leader of the Rattlers' offense has hit on 33 of 52 passes for 486 yards, and averaged 164 yards a game total offense in their first three contests.

Florida A&M won those first three over North Carolina A&T, South Carolina State and Alabama A&M.

Says head Coach Bob Griffin:

"Without Scruggs, I don't think we would have won a game."

The best quarterback statistically in the region is Steve Chase of Ohio Wesleyan, who is 8th in the nation in passing, averaging 16 completions per game—completing 80 of 148 passes for a 54.1 percentage.

And Larry Graham of East Tennessee also holds impressive statistics, completing 38 of 68 for a .559 mark, and gaining 168.7 yards a game total offense after four games.

Last year it was Graham who led the Buccaneers to a 34-14 victory over Terry Bradshaw and Louisiana Tech in the Mideast championship game.



Steve Mummaw

Only 5-8, 141, but a top-notch qb

"He was the unsung hero of the Grantland Rice Bowl," Arthur Guepe, Ohio Valley Conference commissioner said. "He's by far and away the best in our league."

In the southern section of the Mideast, Clarence Tolliver of Alcorn A&M is one of the best in the Southwestern Athletic Conference, averaging 168.8 yards total offense a game.

In the Gulf States Conference, where Bradshaw had his brilliant years at Louisiana Tech, two sophomores from McNeese State have stepped into the lime-light.

After five games Greg Davis and Allan Dennis had completed 66 of 126 for 901 yards between them.

## The East

Bill Dukett left East Stroudsburg State (Pa.) last season after passing for 4,980 yards in a three-year career.

The Warriors had to look for another quarterback, but no one really thought that anybody could fill the shoes of Dukett, least of all Steve Mummaw, a 5-8, 141-pounder who before this season had never played quarterback in college.

But Mummaw is making a serious run at it.

After five games, the junior signal-caller had completed 18 passes a game, the fifth best figure in the country, for a .545 percentage. His 1,315 yards and 219.2 yards per game were ninth in the total offense department.

In his very first game he threw 57 times, completing 38 for 338 yards. The National College Division record for completions is only five more, that feat achieved by George Bork of Northern Illinois in 1963 against Central Michigan.

"I've got a good arm. I've pitched baseball and that helped develop my arm. I've

### East Championship Boardwalk Bowl

December 12, Atlantic City, N. J.

### College Division II Knute Rockne Bowl

November 28, Atlantic City, N. J.

also got pretty good-sized fingers—I can palm a basketball."

Mummaw, who plays in the Pennsylvania Conference, has several other quarterbacks in his own league who have performed impressively this season, including Westchester's Tom Tierantozzi and Lock Haven's Mike Packer.

Packer is fourth best in NCAA College Division passing with 18.3 completions per game, as well as 8 touchdowns. Tierantozzi had completed 40 of 77 for a .519 percentage after four games, and rushed and passed for 158.8 a contest.

Doug Toan of Randolph Macon (Va.) last year led the Yellow Jackets to a 9-1 record, and later to a win in the Knute Rockne Bowl for the East Coast College Division II championship, with a 47-28 win over Bridgeport (Conn.).

This season he is 12th in the country in total offense with an average of 209.3 yards a game.

Tim Brennan of Gettysburg (Pa.) tops the Middle Atlantic Conference statistical show. Brennan is 15th in the country in total offense, running and passing for 197.6 yards a game.

That 28-college conference also has four other fine quarterbacks in Dickinson's (Pa.) Joe Wilson, Upsala's (N.J.) Morris Kersey, Moravian's (Pa.) Joe Dowling, and Franklin and Marshall's (Pa.) Bob Olander.

The best in the Yankee Conference may be Rick Robustelli of Connecticut, son of former gridiron star Andy. Brother Bob is quarterback for the Connecticut Frosh team.

After four games Rick had compiled a .520 completion percentage, including 12.8 completions per game and 665 yards.

In the Little Three Conference, Rich Murphy of Amherst (Mass.) and Pete Panciera of Wesleyan (Conn.) have been touted as the best, while Elroy Duncan has been leading a successful Johnson C. Smith (N.C.) in the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association Conference.

Murphy is tenth in the country in the passing department, averaging 15.3 completions per game.

Other successful Eastern quarterbacks include Westminster's (Pa.) Dave Bierbach, Norwich's (Va.) Joe Cottone, Kings Point's (N.Y.) Dave Buzaneski, and Springfield's (Mass.) Paul Ingraham.



Ken Anderson

Second in total offense



Dennis Ulrich

Leads Rocky Mountain Conference at Colorado Mines



Terry Bradshaw has left Louisiana Tech, but two sophomores have been performing well in the Gulf States Conference—McNeese State's Greg Davis (left) and Allan Dennis.

# FAA Outlines Regulations For Charters

Continued from page 1

A Point 91 operator usually is certified for private purposes, but the operators may carry passengers.

• If an FAA inspector determines that an aircraft does not meet the requirements for a certificate, he can order a hearing for purposes of suspending the aircraft's certificate. Normally he gives the operator an opportunity to meet the specifications before a hearing is called. In the interim, the operator may continue to fly the plane and carry passengers, although the plane may not meet the specifications.

• Certificates can only be suspended without a hearing in an emergency situation, which is what the FAA has determined exists in connection with the Jack Richards Aircraft Co., owner of the planes which carried the Wichita State team, and Golden Eagle Corp., which provided crews for the planes. Golden Eagle operated under an air taxi certificate and was not authorized to fly Martin 404's. Also, the pilots did not have current medical certificates. They are required to have a physical examination every six months.

Public hearings have been conducted at Wichita State by the National Transportation Safety Board, an independent body of the Transportation Department.

• The FAA is required to inform the owner/operator if inspection indicates a craft does not meet specifications. However, the FAA claims it is "irregular" for inspectors to talk with others—such as a college institution—about airworthiness certification.

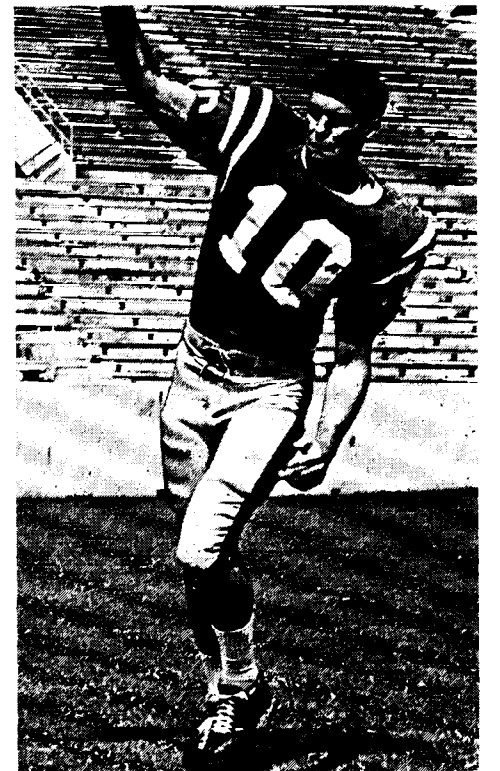
• Institutions may contact the FAA for information regarding certification of chartered aircraft.

#### Investigation

Volpe has named Adm. Willard J. Smith, his special assistant for safety and consumer affairs, to head the sweeping investigation which is being conducted due to differing certification procedures and irregular checks of chartered aircraft by the FAA.

Volpe said Admiral Smith not only would look at all the charter airline operations in the nation, but also at FAA regulations covering them "with a view to correcting any deficiencies which may be discovered."

Suggestions have been made to require all craft to meet the same specifications and inspection procedures regardless of who operates them.



# INTERPRETATIONS

## Complimentary Tickets

**Situation:** An institution desires to issue a student-athlete cash in place of the four complimentary tickets awarded for each home football game.

**Question:** Does the issuance of cash in place of tickets violate the prohibition against repurchase by an institution?

**Answer:** Yes. A student-athlete awarded complimentary tickets is expected to use them, give them away or sell them at not more than face value. The following are violations: Repurchase by the institution, providing cash instead of complimentary tickets and selling for more than face value by the student-athlete. [C3-1—O.I. 2-(e)]

## 1.600 Rule

**Situation:** A prospective student-athlete attends a senior high school which provides only a three-year course of study (six semesters), and considers only grades achieved during this three-year course in determining a student's class rank or grade point average.

**Question:** In determining whether a student predicts a 1.600 grade average, is it permissible to consider his academic record during the year (two semesters) preceding his enrollment in the three-year high school in order to arrive at the accumulative sixth, seventh or eighth semester high school rank in class or grade point average?

**Answer:** No. If the high school course of study is three years (six semesters) inclusive, only his record from this school may be used in determining his prediction. [B 4-6-(b)—O.I. 113]

## NCAA Certification

**Situation:** A non-collegiate organization conducts a cross country meet (road race, marathon, etc.) and invites student-athletes enrolled in NCAA member institutions to participate.

**Question:** Does the competition have to be certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in order for student-athletes enrolled in member institutions to compete?

**Answer:** No. Inasmuch as the NCAA considers cross country as a separate sport from track and field, and conducts national championships in each sport, the provisions of Bylaw 7B, which pertains to the sport of track and field, do not apply. [B7B]

**Situation:** A non-collegiate organization conducts a track and field or gymnastics meet in a foreign country and invites student-athletes enrolled in NCAA member institutions to participate.

**Question:** Does the competition have to be certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in order for student-athletes enrolled in member institutions to compete?

**Answer:** No. The requirements of certification do not apply to track and field or gymnastics meets conducted in other nations. [B7B and 7C—O.I. 173]

## Professional Negotiations

**Situation:** A student-athlete desires to enter into an agreement with an agent for representation in future professional sports negotiations which are to take place after the young man has completed his athletic eligibility. This agreement may take either a verbal or written form.

**Question:** May the student-athlete agree to be represented by an agent without jeopardizing his eligibility for intercollegiate athletics when the negotiations are to take place after he has completed his eligibility?

**Answer:** No. A student-athlete who agrees or has ever agreed to be represented by an agent or an organization in the marketing of his athletic ability or athletic reputation no longer shall be eligible for intercollegiate athletics. [C3-1—O.I. 12]

## Two Shows Feature Grid Stars on ABC

On Thanksgiving Day, the outcome of balloting for the finest college football players of the 1960's will be announced on ABC Television in a one-half-hour program to be sponsored by Black and Decker.

On the show, which will be aired from 10:30 to 11:30 p.m., EST, after the Houston-Florida State game, highlights will be shown and hosts Chris Schenkel and Bud Wilkinson will interview the chosen grid stars. The six best will include three offensive and three defensive players.

### All-America Team

Two days later, November 28, the Coaches' All-America teams will be announced on ABC from 7:30 to 8 p.m., EST.

Schenkel and Wilkinson will again host the show and will interview some of the 22 players chosen—11 offensive and 11 defensive. They also will screen film clips of several of the outstanding plays which brought each man All-America honors.

## NCAA Profile Stan Bates Dean of Pac-8 ADs

Washington State Athletic Director Stan Bates is in his 16th year as director of the Cougar sports program, giving him the distinction of being dean of Ads in the Pacific-8 Conference.

Since taking over the top athletic job at WSU in 1954, Bates has served in many capacities in conference and national organizations affiliated with athletics. He is a past member of the NCAA Olympic Committee and a former chairman of the Association's Extra Events Committee, a capacity in which he served for five years until his term expired September 1.

He has served since January as a member of the NCAA Executive Committee.

"I feel the NCAA is a fine organization but, as with anything else, there's always room for improvement. That's what we're continually trying to do—to make it a stronger organization," Bates said.

He currently is president of the Pacific-8 Athletic Directors Association and secretary of the Pacific-8 Conference



Stan Bates

Member of NCAA Executive Committee

Council, the latter comprised of university presidents, faculty representatives and ADs. He also was a member of the charter board of directors of the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics.

One of the finest all-around athletes in the history of the University of Puget Sound, Bates has combined a thorough

knowledge of athletes and athletics with long experience as an administrator in the public schools and at the university level.

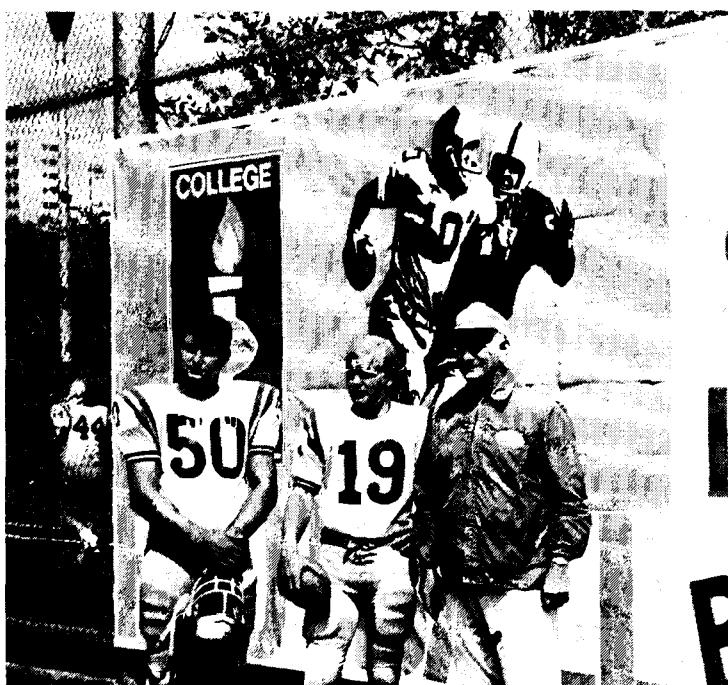
### To WSU in 1953

The Cougar athletic director went to Washington State as associate director of admissions in 1953, and shortly thereafter was named athletic director.

A three-sport star at UPS, Bates won 10 letters in football, basketball and track at the Tacoma school in the early 1930's. Later he served as a coach and principal of schools at Monroe and Snohomish, Wash. He coached for 19 years and his teams were highly successful in both football and basketball.

One of the highlights of his coaching career was in directing the 1949 Washington State All-Star football team to a 19-0 win over a team of Seattle players.

During this portion of his life, Bates served as president of both the Washington State High School Principals Association and the State Coaches Association.



One of the college football billboards, provided by the NCAA to football-playing member institutions for use during the 1970 season; provided the backdrop for press Photo Day at UCLA. Posing before the billboard are UCLA head coach Tommy Prothro, with two of his top offensive players, center Dave Dalby (50) and quarterback Dennis Dummit.

## NCAA Billboards Used in Large Quantities by Members

As the 1970 football season passes, it is apparent the NCAA-produced promotional billboards have been well utilized by member institutions.

Washington State University in Pullman purchased more billboards than anyone else—30.

"We discovered that the cost was much more reasonable than designing our own billboards as we have done in the past," WSU Administrative Assistant Brad Munn said.

Washington State, located 80 miles south of Spokane, depends on attendance from a vast area which encompasses well over 100 miles north, south, east and west of Spokane, the current home of football for WSU.

"We have nearly a quarter of a million people in that locale and another large potential audience in the Tri-Cities and in the Lewiston-Clarkston-Moscow-Pullman region for five big home games," Munn said.

The two major billboard companies in the area—Markham Advertising and Columbia Basin—cooperated by providing space to

WSU at no charge and, in turn, received complimentary tickets.

Besides those already being exhibited, more football billboards will go up after the November elections because, according to Munn, "it is the intent of Markham, in particular, to cover the candidates' pictures, especially the losers. They are pleased to have an immediate and most timely replacement." A post-election coverage also will take place in Albuquerque, giving the University of New Mexico additional billboard coverage.

### Boards Raise Attendance

What the total impact of the boards means is hard to determine. However, Munn does believe their impact has been felt at WSU.

"Washington State seldom has drawn over 20,000 fans in Spokane other than for the traditional even-year contest with Washington, when there is always a sellout of nearly 36,000 seats.

"This year's first home game, after a loss to Kansas that gave Washington State 10 defeats in a row, drew 27,200 against Idaho, a

team which had lost five straight times," he said.

Tony Butowicz of the University of Akron feels the billboards have had their beneficial effects in his community as well. A local radio station purchased six college football billboards and had printed on them "Follow the Zips on WAUP." According to Butowicz, "They've been very satisfied with the results. Though it's hard to measure the effectiveness of the boards, WAUP's ratings have improved. Of course, their use of the billboards worked out great for us because the cost didn't come out of our budget."

### Keeping the Image Clean

Several institutions across the country have purchased billboard cover sheets to replace any which might become weatherbeaten before the season is over.

Cougar football is advertised throughout the Inland Empire via billboards. WSU plans to use five different institutional messages this year, which means each message snipe must be replaced five times while the rest of the board stays intact. Yet, because of the weather conditions in the Northwest, which might include a great deal of moisture by November, Munn said, "We will replace the entire board for the November postings. This also gives the board a fresh look and takes care of the possible vandalism done by young people, although to date we have not had any complaints in this respect."

Other billboard usages around the country include:

- Putting the paper for the billboard in the expansive windows of a car dealership—Chevrolet is a traditional college football promoter;
- Gluing the billboard paper to a material backing and using it as a backdrop for the head table for a football promotional luncheon (USC and UCLA used them as backdrops on Photo Day);
- Building a special billboard near the stadium and posting the board on it;
- Using miniature drawings of the billboard design in window displays in department stores, banks and on bulletin boards about the campus;
- Working billboard designs into floats built for parades.

The NCAA would appreciate hearing from other institutions where the billboards have been a useful additional promotional vehicle or have made an appreciable difference in attendance. Their effectiveness in 1970 will help determine whether billboard production will be continued in future years.



# Committee Issues Financial Report

Continued from page 1

believed to be superior to either of the foregoing. It involves a change in policies relating to financial aid based in any degree on a student's athletic ability.

This course has the potential of bringing about considerable financial improvement. It also can bring about collateral benefits of substantial merit. The Committee has prepared specific proposals in this area.

## Committee Proposals



### I. Financial Aid Based on Need

The terms "financial aid" or "aid" or "grant-in-aid" as used in this discussion refer (unless otherwise explicitly stated) to the kind governed by Article 3, Section 4 of the NCAA Constitution and Article 4, Section 6-(b) of the By-laws, aid in which the recipient's athletic ability was considered in some degree in determining the award.

Financial assistance received from anyone upon whom the student-athlete is naturally or legally dependent, or which is awarded on bases having no relationship whatsoever to athletic ability shall be so identified in these proposals.

It is probably safe to say that in most institutions undergraduate scholarships or other similar help unrelated to athletic ability is based upon a showing of financial need. The term "need" as used here means that in determining the amount of aid to be granted, account is taken of the financial resources of the recipient and his parents.

There are some undergraduate prizes or scholarships unrelated to need, and awards to graduate students frequently are made without consideration of need, but apart from these exceptional situations, the applicant's need for financial assistance is normally considered, except all too frequently when aid to athletes is involved.

In some institutions, of course, aid to athletes also is based on need. The point here is that the Committee, in suggesting that financial aid to athletes be based on need, is not proposing something foreign to the mainstream of existing practice in American colleges.

In the absence of national legislation, it is unlikely that any broad program limiting aid on the need basis is likely to be inaugurated voluntarily. One might assume that if an institution is in such a financial situation that it would help to limit its grants to athletes on a need basis, that institution would voluntarily adopt such a program.

But the facts of life make it doubtful that institutions will do so. The competition is too intense. As long as the grants of one's rival are not limited by a firm and enforceable need factor it is, as a practical matter, difficult indeed to limit oneself. Institutions (even entire conferences) are not likely to try a mandatory, enforced need program by themselves. However, if everyone is subject to the limitation, the competitive disadvantage of the limitation disappears. It is not uncommon to find a person who has been traditionally opposed to use of the need factor expressing his approval of it if everyone is bound by it.

The Committee is prepared to recommend that appropriate legislation be enacted implementing the philosophy that NCAA members granting financial aid to student-athletes base all such aid on what is reasonably needed by the student to finance his college education.

The question immediately arises, of course, as to how this "need" is to be determined. An objection sometimes raised to the need principle is that there is no feasible way to determine need, or that in the determination of need there are such opportunities for abuse and deception as to make such a program unworkable.

The Committee is prepared to present a simple, practical and reliable means by which the need of a student can be determined, and believes the program can be administered without undue complication, prohibitive red tape or evasion.

(The Committee's need formula will be the topic of the next part of this series.)

### II. Limitation of Grants

The second phase of the program proposed by the committee involves a limitation on the number of financial aid commitments in the sports of football and basketball. The NCAA study referred to above shows that in general it is these two sports that involve the largest amounts of financial aid.

It is in these two sports competition is usually the most intense. The basic limitation currently under discussion by the Committee is 30 initial commitments each year in football and six initial commitments each year in basketball, with specified latitude for variation from year to year in the form of a carry-over or "bank" arrangement.

Implementation of the plan would be through a listing system with appropriate allowance for the so-called "walk-on"; i.e., the student who is not recruited and is not the recipient of athletically related financial aid of the type previously described.

This general system of limiting the number of initial commitments in certain sports has been operating successfully for many years in certain conferences in the United States. The Big Ten, for example, has had a listing system for several years which has functioned without appreciable administrative difficulty.

In addition to the financial savings resulting from limitation of financial aid commitments, there are certain substantial collateral benefits that accrue. One is that the stockpiling of athletic talent by the more affluent major institutions is corrected in the interest of fairer competi-



William J. Flynn

Chairman of NCAA Financial Aid Committee

tion for the colleges sponsoring intercollegiate competition and fairer athletic opportunities for the students desiring to compete.

Another is that with a limited number of financial aid awards (which are not replaceable, as discussed below), pressure is put on the coaches to be selective in recruiting; there is a strong incentive to avoid recruiting an athlete who is in danger of becoming an academic casualty.

In the formulation of the plan, careful consideration was given to the number of financial aid awards or commitments which would be specified. With 30 initial awards in football and six in basketball each year, it would be possible, if the maximum number were used and there were no casualties, to have a potential squad of 120 football players and 24 basketball players in an institution which allows four years for the completion of eligibility, in those that allow five years the numbers could run higher, theoretically up to 150 football players and 30 basketball players.

These figures do not take into account any walk-ons who may appear. Of course, it is unlikely that these maximum numbers would be achieved from year to year, but even allowing for the ordinary vicissitudes of college life the Committee believes that sufficiently large squads can be maintained.

The carry-over or "bank" arrangement introduces flexibility into the system. If the college issues less than the maximum number of initial awards in any one year it may reserve or bank those not used and issue them in future years, with the limitation that in any one year the total number of commitments even when augmented by awards from the bank, may not exceed 35 in football or eight in basketball.

Thus, if a college in 1971 issued 25 awards in football, it would have 5 awards in the bank and could use them as it saw fit in future years; in 1972 it could make 35 awards, or it could make 32 in 1972 and still have three in reserve for use during 1973.

To put the plan in other terms, an institution may in any year bank as many grants as it wishes and in any year thereafter withdraw from the bank up to five awards in football and two in basketball. It is anticipated that a bank of five awards in football and two in basketball would be created in the inaugural year of this program.

### The "Run-Off"

One danger arising from limitation on the number of awards is what is known as the "run-off," a process by which a student is intentionally discouraged or harassed by the institution's personnel until he gives up his scholarship or grant-in-aid. NCAA legislation has treated this problem effectively in the past, but the Committee recognizes that limitations could revive it.

To eliminate that temptation, the plan provides that once an initial award has been issued and the student has enrolled in the institution making the award, that award may not be replaced if the student fails to use it, no matter what his reason for not doing so.

The listing system is intended to insure that the maximum number of commitments in each sport is not exceeded. It is a simple arrangement. By the first day of football practice each year the institution will file a list of the students to whom it has made initial awards in football that year.

A similar list in basketball will be filed by the opening day of basketball practice. Once a student's name is so listed, the listing remains effective while that student is in attendance at the institution.

Only persons listed may be declared eligible for competition by the institution and may represent it in varsity intercollegiate play. All persons listed must be counted against the quota except for the walk-on; i.e., a player who is not receiving institutional financial aid of any kind and who has not been recruited by athletic department staff members or representatives of the institution's athletic interests.

It should be emphasized that the foregoing listing limitation applies en toto only to varsity competition. It applies in part to freshman teams and does not apply to competition on a junior varsity team, or a "B" team, or a 150-pound team, or any similar team below the varsity level.

Institutions which have programs of football or basketball at the sub-varsity level would not have those programs disturbed in the slightest by the listing system.

When and if a person playing at a sub-varsity level is selected to play at the varsity level he would be entirely free to do so except that the institution would then have to list him and his listing (except for walk-ons) would count as a new listing or the use of a listing from the bank.

Transfer students who are recruited or receive financial aid are within the purview of the program and must be listed even though they may be subject to the one year residence rule.

A transfer recruit in football enrolling at the start of the academic year must be listed and counted in that year's quota; a transfer recruit in football who enters after the season (after the last regularly scheduled game) must be listed and counted against the ensuing academic year's quota.

The exception that has been referred to frequently in the foregoing discussion is the walk-on. His participation in varsity competition is not inconsistent with the aims and purposes of the program. He is one who has not been recruited and is not receiving institutional financial aid of any kind.

He must be listed so that confusion may be avoided in the operation of the system, but his listing does not count in the maximum allowable listings. Of course, if such a student is awarded institutional financial aid of any kind later in his college career, he would then have to be counted in determining the number of awards for that year or would use up one of the awards in the bank.

### Ultimate Results

With the system in operation (using football to illustrate) the Committee envisions the ultimate results as follows:

A. A freshman team in an institution that did not use freshmen on the varsity, could be drawn from a squad that included

1. **Listed and Counted:** Not more than 30 newly-listed football players who have been recruited and are receiving financial aid, plus not more than 5 listings from the bank; and

2. **Not required to be listed and not counted:**

- Any number of players not receiving institutional aid of any kind, even though such players have been recruited.
- Any number of players not recruited, but receiving institutional financial aid unrelated to their athletic ability.
- Any number of walk-ons (players who have not been recruited and are not receiving institutional financial aid of any kind.)

B. A varsity team in an institution that did not use freshmen on the varsity, could be made up from the following, all of whom must be **LISTED PLAYERS** if they are going to compete in varsity intercollegiate athletics:

- Previously listed players.
- Previously **unlisted** players who now must be listed and counted.
  - Players described in A-2-a above.
  - Those players described in A-2-b above.
- Previously **unlisted** players who now must be listed but not counted (i.e., walk-ons).

C. A varsity team of an institution that uses freshmen on the varsity, could be made up from the following, all of whom must be **LISTED** players and **COUNTED** against the quota:

- Previously listed players; and
- Not more than 30 **newly-listed** players, plus not more than five listings from the bank; including previously **unlisted** players who now must be listed and counted:
  - Players who have been recruited but are not receiving institutional aid of any kind and
  - Players who have not been recruited but are receiving institutional financial aid although it may be unrelated to their athletic ability.

Walk-ons, as defined above, must be listed but not counted.




### III.

### Candidate's Declaration

The Committee recommends that common ground rules be established as to the timing of offers of financial aid and acceptance thereof. Such a policy is desirable to facilitate the operation of the foregoing system of limitation, and to lessen some of the pressures of recruiting.

(Next: The proposals for timing of offers, along with the need formula, and a questions and answers summary about the recommendations will appear in the next NEWS.)

NCAA Calendar of Coming Events					
Event	Site or Host	Date	Event		
National College Division Cross Country Championships	Wheaton College Wheaton, Ill.	Nov. 14	National Collegiate Soccer Finals	Southern Illinois University Edwardsville, Ill.	Dec. 3-5
Atlantic Coast College Division Soccer Championship	Elizabethtown College Elizabethtown, Pa.	Nov. 20-21	Camellia Bowl	Sacramento, Calif.	Dec. 12
Midwest Regional College Division Soccer Championship	To be determined	Nov. 20-21	Pecan Bowl	Arlington, Texas	Dec. 12
National Collegiate Cross Country Championships	College of William & Mary Williamsburg, Va.	Nov. 23	Grantland Rice Bowl	Baton Rouge, La.	Dec. 12
USTF Cross Country Championships	Penn State University University Park, Pa.	Nov. 25	Boardwalk Bowl	Atlantic City, N. J.	Dec. 12
USTF Marathon	Abilene Christian College Abilene, Texas	Nov. 26	USTF Decathlon Meet	Glendale College Glendale, Calif.	Dec. 12-13
National Collegiate Water Polo Championship	California State College Long Beach, Calif.	Nov. 27-28	College Baseball Coaches Association Convention	Houston, Texas	Jan. 8-10
Pacific Coast Regional College Division Soccer Championship	California State College Fullerton, Calif.	Nov. 27-28	U.S. Track Coaches Association Convention	Houston, Texas	Jan. 8-9
Knute Rockne Bowl	Atlantic City, N. J.	Nov. 28	65th Annual NCAA Convention	Astroworld Hotel Houston, Texas	Jan. 11-13

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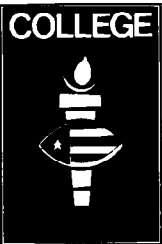
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### College Division Quarterbacks . . .

Abilene Christian College's Jim Lindsey is one of the many fine College Division quarterbacks in the country. See Page 4 for story.



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